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MANUFACTURERS,

HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

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WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY

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The greatest attention has been paid to appli-

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secure which we have added a Condenser capa-

ble of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled

water a day, and are now in a position to compete

in quality with the best English makers. Our

Sweet Waters can't be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the

utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the

manufacture throughout.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and

placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the

full amount allowed for Packages and Empties

when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on applica-

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COAST PORT ORDERS.

Whenever practicable, are despatched by first

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Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,

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And all signed messages addressed thus

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PURE AERATED WATER

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No Credit given for bottles that are

dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used

for any other purpose than that of Containing

Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used

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PURE FRUIT CORDIALS.

Prepared from the Juice of the finest selected

Fresh Ripe Fruit.

Raspberry Black Currant

Strawberry Red Currant

Damson Orleans Plum

Pine Apple

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Lime Fruit, &c.

A table-spoonful (more or less according to

taste) added to a tumbler of plain or aerated

water forms a delicious beverage. The addition

of Wines or Spirits produce excellent and piquant

drinks.

Price, 75 Cents per Bottle, or \$7.50 per dozen

Case Assorted.

RASPBERRY SYRUP } Price,

STRAWBERRY SYRUP } \$1 per

RASPBERRY VINEGAR } Bottle.

For imparting a delicious flavour to

AERATED WATERS,

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Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for

MONTERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE

CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, China, and Manila

A NEW writer says that poverty is a disease; and the worst of it is that the doctors all increase it.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamship *Palawan* arrived at Yokohama from Vancouver this morning, and calls at Kobe on her way to this port.

The latest typhoon "appears to be situated to the East of Formosa," says Dr. Doberck to-day. Direct telegraphic communication is lacking, and the office recorder is out, so that we can only watch and pray.

Two men were to have been executed at Kowloon City to-day, but the festival was postponed until to-morrow or the day after. We shall endeavor to correct the *P. M. G.* Commissioner's description of the ceremonial if our reporter gets there in time.

The abolition of slavery in Brazil has introduced the negro problem into that country. The organization of a corps of negro troops by the Princess Imperial, who is acting as Regent, has aroused the prejudice of the whites, and some of their newspapers speak of it in violent language.

The Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, this evening, commencing at 8.30 o'clock. The following will be the programme:—
Overture, "Light Cavalry".....Sund.
"The Golden Legend".....O'Neill.
"The Tannenberg".....Sullivan.
"The Armistice".....Hendel.
Selection, "Orpheus and Eurydice".....Offenbach.

KING Humbert of Italy has the reputation of being something of a wit. His hair grew white almost of a sudden three years ago. He is a great smoker and fruit-eater; hardly touches meat and drinks nothing but a little claret and water. Coffee and tea are forbidden beverages to him, as they excite his nerves. When out shooting or manœuvring with troops he seems to live mostly on bread, apples and oranges.

MR. WOODHOUSE this afternoon held an inquiry at the Police Court into the causes of the fire at house No. 67 Hollywood Road, which occurred on the morning of the 24th instant. The circumstance of the fire commencing from the basement, added to the fact that the master of the house being away at the time of the fire, appeared, rather suspicious, but from the evidence adduced it seems that the origin of the fire was accidental, and so His Worship released the premises.

The wig question is not likely to be the burning one in Hongkong that it has been in Singapore. The Acting Chief Justice this morning very thoughtfully permitted the members of the bar who were pleading before him to remove their head-gear, having regard to the temperature. If he will abolish the rest of the ridiculous integuments which surround the Faculty, so as to lessen the resemblance between them and a used-up scarecrow, he will earn additional laurels. And would his lordship kindly speak up a bit when delivering judgment???

At the Sanitary Board meeting to-morrow, the orders of the day will be as follows:—

1. Mr. Francis will move,—

1. That the Sanitary Surveyor be directed to make all inspections of drains personally and not by deputy.

2. That the Sanitary Surveyor when about to inspect drains give notice to the owner or to the architect of the time when he proposes to make the inspection.

3. That the Sanitary Surveyor report to the Board fortnightly all work done by him as Sanitary Surveyor.

2. Correspondence concerning the drainage of the Hill Districts and Surveyor's report regarding the same.

3. Correspondence concerning the enforcement of the drainage Bye-Laws.

TITUS a writer in the *Boston Progress*—The eloquent Patrick Henry said: "We can only judge the future by the past." Look at the past—When Egypt went down, 3 per cent. of her population owned 97 per cent. of her wealth. The people were starved to death. When Babylon went down, 2 per cent. of the population owned all the wealth. The people were starved to death. When Persia went down, 1 per cent. of the population owned the land. When Rome went down, 1,800 men owned all the known world. For the last twenty years the United States has rapidly followed in the steps of these old nations. Here are the figures: In 1850 capitalists owned 37 per cent. of the nation's wealth. In 1870 they owned 63 per cent.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Acting Chief Justice Fielding Clarke.)

HIP TYE LOONG v. PITMAN.

The following portion of the report of this case was omitted from last night's issue.

Mr. Francis, in opening the case for the defence, said that when the defendant entered into the contract with the plaintiffs, he had several contracts with the Chinese Government for supplying Armstrong guns and shell, and it was to make up the quantity of shell contracted for that this order was given. The defendant was short of the number of shells he undertook to supply, and \$20,000 of the contract price was kept back by the Chinese authorities in consequence. Mr. Pitman left Hongkong in September 1885 and did not return till January 1886, leaving Captain Broadhurst here to look after the carrying out of the contract with the plaintiffs. There were constant delays in getting the shells ready, and even the 495 which were ultimately delivered, were not completed when he returned, and in consequence of the delay the Foochow authorities refused to receive the shells. It was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Pitman

was enabled, by making presents to junior officials, and all that sort of thing to induce the Foochow authorities to take even what shells he had been able to get together, and even then he had to submit to a very considerable reduction of price. The chief cause of the delay on the part of the plaintiffs was undoubtedly the state of insolvency in which they were then, and it was in these circumstances that Mr. Pitman undertook a der. an entirely new agreement to send their shells, with his own, to Foochow for whatever price they would fetch. All shells accepted, were bought at \$5.10 each, but there were 106 of the plaintiffs' lot which the authorities absolutely refused to take.

Mr. Pitman was then called on. He said—I am a general commission agent, residing in Canton. At times I have had very large dealings with the Chinese Government. In 1885, I had two contracts with the Foochow authorities, for the supply of eight seven inch Armstrong guns and 300 rounds of shell. The contract was made out in Mr. Alexander Levy's name, and dated November 1884. The contract was dated 17th November 1884. The guns had to come from Japan. When I entered into the contract, I knew there were only 100 shells to be got. The guns and their appointments were delivered in March or April, 1885, and accepted by the Chinese Government. Mr. Posenacker will be able to give the exact date. The shells I wanted from the Hip Tye Loong were for the Foochow arsenal. Some of these had to do with this contract, some of the common shell and the rest were under another contract. I dealt with the managing partner of the firm, Wong Wa Ki. He said they would be made as quickly as possible and at the rate of five or six a day. I told him I required them in connection with my contract with the Foochow and Watson authorities. I told him I had a contract for about 200 common shell and for 1300 of a special pattern shell. I don't think I told him the price I was getting from the Foochow authorities for them. I understand that the 100 shells which I got for Wong Wa Ki and paid for were made up by the Hip Tye Loong, but by Wong Wa Ki. I left Hongkong for Shanghai in September 1885 and returned in January 1886. When I left, they had cast about 200 shells, but they had not been put in the lathe. There was no agreement that I should take delivery and pay for each 100 shells as they were turned out. While I was away in Shanghai, my assistant, Captain Broadhurst, looked after the manufacture of the shells. I wrote to him constantly on the subject. I went to the Hip Tye Loong in the beginning of February and found there were about four hundred finished and about a hundred unfinished. The four hundred finished were badly cast, rusty, had air-holes in them, and were in a very inferior condition. I saw Fok Sui and told him through a man named Wong, who interpreted, that I certainly should not take the shells as they were of inferior make, and also that they had taken so long to make them that the Foochow authorities would not take them from me. Chan Yu Fai then came in, and I told him that the firm was in an insolvent condition, and asked him to help them. I spoke to him of the inferiority of these shells, and that the Foochow authorities would reject them. He came to me repeatedly, I have had, and still have, large transactions with him, and at last I agreed to endeavour to get an advance, and if they agreed, they shall be to go along with mine to Foochow and take their chance. I gave the letter with that offer into Chan Yu Fai's hand, and left for Canton that night. An advance was made by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on 604 shells, which included 495 from Hip Tye Loong. The amount advanced was \$3,817. There were 107 of the shells of my own. They were good shells.

His Lordship—How did you arrive at the \$20,000. Witness—I made allowance for expenses, as I knew they were insolvent, and that I would get back from them. The shells were not delivered till October 1887, the delay being due to the objections of the Foochow authorities on account of the inferiority of the shells, and the delay in supplying them. The trouble between France and China was over in 1885, and the Foochow authorities after that time were anxious for the completion of the contract. Of the 495 shells from the Hip Tye Loong, 145 were rejected. There were altogether 145 shells sent to Foochow, of which 1310 were accepted, for which I received \$6726, being at the rate of \$5.10 per shell. I have never been able to supply the whole number of shells contracted for. I could not get them. It is a very difficult thing to get Armstrong shells made out here. I paid \$1,500 to the Canton Treasury officials for extending the contract. It was absolutely necessary to make that payment. It is the fashion in which all the matters are put through with the Chinese authorities. Deducting all necessary expenses, I received \$1,451 for the shells supplied by the plaintiffs. I advanced \$2,000 to them, which sum I have since repaid to the bank with interest.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock—When I came back from Shanghai in February 1886 I asked Chan Yu Fai for the advances I had made. Previous to that, for a short while I was in Shanghai in general business. I used to go to Hankow, Hankow, Wuhan, doing general business for the Chinese Government. Chan Yu Fai personally to get the money from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. This was about the 26th or 27th of June, 1886. He urged me to come to the assistance of the insolvent firm, and I told him that I would treat the shells as I would my own if I got the money from the bank. They were then lying at Wanchai. The shells were not to have given me money unless the bank were in the godown, nor would I have made any negotiations with the Bank, unless I had the shells being in the godown. I really don't know whether the shells were in the godown on the 24th of June or not, as I was not present at the time. I wrote to Chan Yu Fai about the advance. I recollect having given him the letter on Queen's Road opposite to the Ordnance Store. I did not send the letter to his shop. I wanted him to understand that I would treat the shells as my own, and that I would not take the responsibility any other way. I am sure if the date as the 28th of June because I went to Canton the same evening.

By the Court—I on Mr. Chan Yu Fai by accident that day. Although I was near the Hip Tye Loong shop I did not leave the letter, as I wished to give it to Chan Yu Fai who was the only one who could speak English there. By Mr. Pollock—The contract for the 495 shells was made with Hip Tye Loong, and not with Wong Wa Kee personally. I knew from the commencement that the contract was with Hip Tye Loong. The contract was made with the Canton Authorities on behalf of the Foochow officials.

By the Court—The shells for Hip Tye Loong were 106 of one kind and 313 of another. There were about 500 shells to be made by Wong Wa Kee which I had contracted for, personally with him. I think they were solid shells. Mr. Pollock then put in a letter purporting to have been written by the defendant from Canton dated the 10th of September, 1887, to the solicitors of the plaintiffs. The defendant recognized the letter as having been written by himself if it was to the effect that he (the defendant) did not recognize the Hip Tye Loong shop as being in any way connected with the contract, but held Wong Wa Kee personally responsible as agent in the contract. He further stated that he

would give up the shells to the Hip Tye Loong if they would pay him back the heavy advance he had made, together with interest on the same. Mr. Pitman was then asked to explain his meaning in the letter, which was so contrary to his cross-examination, which was to the effect that he all along knew the Hip Tye Loong to be the principals, and did not treat personally with Wong Wa Kee.

Mr. Pitman then acknowledged that he had been wrong in his previous statement. He had lost the copy of the letter, and so could not exactly recollect the names. There were ten partners in the Hip Tye Loong, of whom Wong Wa Kee was one.

By the Court—I did what I could for. Chan Yu Fai, and got him an advance.

The case was then adjourned to the following morning.

On the hearing of the case being resumed this morning.

Mr. Pitman, re-called, said—430 projectiles were made at Shanghai. They were shot, not shell. I charged the plaintiffs with \$449, bribes for the authorities because we were behind time.

The Court—How can you say you were behind time when your contract was practically over before you went to the plaintiff?

Mr. Pitman—Yes, but it was extended through my influence.

His Lordship—I produce an estimate of my expenses over the 495 shells. I can tell my expenses over the whole of the shells—their and mine. Storage and insurance came to \$240, but I only charged the plaintiffs a share of \$75. I calculated it roughly at the time. I thought that after all expenses were paid, I should have a margin of about \$200, but as a matter of fact I had to pay the Bank \$288 as interest. The agreement had been that I should give the plaintiffs a proportion of what I got from the Bank. I got \$5.50 per shell advance. I had a claim against the plaintiffs before they brought their account, but I did not try to get it before this action was commenced, because it was begun early in 1883. I do not see that it is curious that the rough estimates should just come to \$2,000—it was very approximate.

His Lordship—In making your estimate up yesterday, did not you find that 495 shells at \$5.50 each, made \$2,722, and then you made your estimate of expenses at \$722 so as to just leave \$2,000?

Witness—My actual expenses were a great deal more than that. I have inserted the \$722 to make the amounts tally. I did not estimate the amount at the time. I still say that the \$2,000 was not an agreed sum; I did agree to advance \$2,000 to Chan Yu Fai. He knew that I was getting an advance from the Bank, and I offered to take his shells to Foochow with mine, so that he might enjoy the same advantages as I did. I expected the plaintiffs to go on making the whole 1,300 shells without making any payment. If they had wanted payment, I could have made it at the time. I expected them to go on making more, although they had refused to give up the 495 shells. At least I expected they would have done so, because of their insolvency. I had complained, before my letter, of the delay, and Captain Broadhurst had complained several times, in my absence.

By Mr. Francis—If the payment of the \$1,500 to the officials had not been made, I should not have got them to take either my shells or the plaintiffs. If the latter had not allowed me to dispose of their 495 shells they would have them on their hands still. I have had many dealings with the Chinese Government respecting arms, and I don't think they would have taken these shells direct from the plaintiffs. When I got these shells from the Bank, I roughly calculated the probable expense that I should have to go round sum. I have had no desire in the affair to do more than make the best terms both for the plaintiffs and myself. I paid them the \$2,000 in October 1887, and this suit was commenced two or three months later. I made no claim against them for expenses, as that would come in at the adjustment of the accounts between us. No accounts were demanded, although I was acting as agent. The charges incurred, were not pressed against me until the settlement of my accounts by the Foochow authorities. When I treated these shells as my own, I meant that I treated them identically as I did with my own.

Mr. Francis—That is the case for the defendant. Mr. Pitman, when in the witness box yesterday, mentioned the name of Mr. Posenacker, but I learn that he has no direct personal knowledge of the transactions, but simply knew of it through correspondence. I put in the evidence of Wong Wa Kee, taken on commission.

This evidence having been read,

Mr. Francis closed his case. His said that it was admitted that the contract on which the action was brought existed between the parties, and that the Foochow authorities had manufactured 1300 shells for Mr. Pitman, which he undertook to take delivery of, provided that they were equal to sample, as stated in the contract. With regard to the contract itself, there were two points in dispute on which evidence had been given. The first was as to whether there was any agreement between the parties, as to the time in which the contract was to be concluded, and he submitted that that was understood in all contracts of that description—they were to be finished in a reasonable time. From the evidence both of the plaintiffs and defendant, it was shown that the Hip Tye Loong could manufacture them at the rate of about five a day, at which rate the 495 could have been completed soon after the end of the following month, whereas, in point of fact, they were not ready until the following February. There could hardly be any reasonable doubt, from Mr. Pitman's evidence, that in February only 400 were finished, the remainder having only to be put in the lathe, and that altogether only 495 were ever finished. The second point which appeared to be in dispute was whether there was any agreement to pay for the shells by instalments. One of the witnesses positively affirmed that that was so, but Mr. Pitman positively denied it. If it were so, how was it that the plaintiffs, during the six or nine months which followed the making of the contract, made no claim for payment on account?

His Lordship—They said they did ask for payment.

Mr. Francis rejoined that they did not ask in that form, and it was not mentioned in any part of the correspondence. If there had been a distinct agreement of that sort the plaintiffs, having Chan Yu Fai's debt hanging over them, would have gone to a solicitor to compel payment. But they never intended to claim, or enforce such a claim. If such a right had existed in the contract, they would have been justified in refusing to go on with the work, but they did not do so. Whatever the terms of the contract were, it was certain that in June 1886, only 495 shells were finished, and that the plaintiffs had the right to repudiate the contract entirely—on the ground of delay certainly for twelve months had elapsed since the contract was made. He submitted with confidence, that the defendant would have been quite justified in doing so—the shells were not of the slightest use to him in helping him to carry out his contract with the Chinese authorities. He did so as shown distinctly by his letter to Chan Yu Fai, however the latter contradicted or denied it. There were only three witnesses—

one told one story, and the other another. His Lordship had to decide in the conflict of evidence, the probability of truth. If Chan Yu Fai, largely interested as he was in the credit of the Hip Tye Loong, had thought that the letter gave a false colour to the transaction he would have quickly replied, or put the matter in the hands of a solicitor. Therefore Mr. Pitman's account was perfectly reasonable. He offered to get them the best price he could, by taking the shells up to Foochow. About his payments on that account there was no doubt—they had not been questioned. The only point was the payment of \$1,500 to the Canton authorities, to get an extension of the contract. Anyone who knew anything about the methods of conducting business in China knew that it was absolutely impossible to deal with the Government except by means of bribery, and therefore he submitted that the expenditure made on the plaintiffs' account was a just one, as the defendant could not have got any money for them at all, otherwise Mr. Pitman admitted the plaintiffs' claim of \$1,985, but that still left a balance due to him of some fifteen dollars. It had been admitted by the plaintiffs that they received an advance of \$2,000, and the defendant was only bound to account to them for the money he actually received, less fair and reasonable expenses. Those expenses had turned out to be more than originally estimated.

The chief witness for the plaintiffs, Chan Yu Fai, was largely interested in the plaintiffs' victory. In conducting the case, Mr. Francis mentioned that the counter-claim had been abandoned, and asked for judgment on the claim.

Mr. Pollock, for the plaintiffs, expressed surprise at the abandonment not only of the counter-claim, but of the issue as to the shells being according to sample, which was the only issue originally raised, and asked if he need deal with that point. His Lordship having replied in the negative, Mr. Pollock proceeded to deal with the question of time. His Lordship would remember that it was shown in evidence that the shells were completed by the end of December—41 months from the making of the contract, showing that the plaintiffs were making them at the rate of at least 100 a month, or more than three a day. It was true that one of the witnesses had said they might be turned out at the rate of five a day, but it was not stated that the plaintiffs agreed to do so. Even by the defendant's own statement, 400 were ready in February, which was something like 100 a month, which, he submitted, was a reasonable rate. If the shells were ready for delivery then, and were up to sample, why did not Mr. Pitman say "Hand me them over at once—I am in a great hurry for them?" He said that he was asked for money by the plaintiffs, and it was quite reasonable for the plaintiffs, having incurred so much expense, to refuse to deliver the shells before getting paid. It was ridiculous to suppose that in a large contract like that, amounting to over eleven thousand dollars, the plaintiffs were to carry out the work without any agreement being made as to payment by instalments. The defendant was very considerably behind time with the Chinese authorities in the matter of performing his own contract; he should have delivered the shells in February, 1886, and yet he wanted to make out that the plaintiffs, who had only come into the matter the following August, were to blame for the reluctance of the Chinese authorities to take the shells before when the French war scare was over. So little anxious were the Chinese to take over the shells that the negotiations dragged on for over eighteen months, and the shells were only disposed of in October 1887, when, no doubt greatly to the defendant's disgust, he could only obtain \$5.10 per shell. With regard to the allegation that the \$2,000 was an advance, and not a payment on account, his Lordship would remember how vague and ambiguous the defendant was as to the dates, and how reliable his memory was as to general events about that time. He then referred to the improbability of the defendant's account of the way in which Chan Yu Fai came to get the letter to the plaintiffs, and, proceeding, submitted that there was nothing to connect the plaintiffs with the advance by the Bank. It was curious, as his Lordship had already pointed out, that although the defendant got \$3,000 from the Bank, the plaintiffs only got \$2,000 of it. In considering the credibility of the defendant, he asked his Lordship to take into consideration the extraordinary change of front he had shown, with regard to this account. On those various grounds, his Lordship, in reviewing the case, said that he did not see much in it that admitted of doubt. It was an action to recover the balance of the price of 495 shells made by the plaintiffs in pursuance of a contract entered into in August 1886, with the defendant. The defence suggested that he was entitled to set the contract aside on two grounds—first because the shells were not according to sample, and secondly because of the plaintiffs' unreasonable delay. It was admitted that the plaintiffs had received \$2,000 on account of the contract, but the defendant said that it was not given as payment, but handed over as part of an advance, which he had obtained for them, in the capacity of agent—that he was not performing any part of the contract. He (the Chief Justice) thought it remarkable that when the defendant first got a solicitor's letter in the matter, he denied having made a contract at all, and that when the time came to plead, he pleaded that the shells were not up to sample, adding at the last moment a further plea that there was unreasonable delay. In the absence of any mention of time in the contract, he was quite willing to take it that reasonable dispatch was imported, and with regard to the question of payment, there being no express provision on the matter, he took it that the ordinary rule of payment on delivery would hold good. The defendant suggested that the plaintiffs were liable to complete the contract before receiving payment—that was to say, they were to go to an outlay of over \$10,000 before they received a cent. His Lordship did not accept such terms. Payment was to be made from time to time, and at the earliest dispatch. He did not attach much importance to the evidence as to the dispatch with which the work was to be done, he looked rather to the circumstances to say whether there was such unreasonable delay as entitled the defendant to refuse to pay for the shells, which he had admitted were of no value to the plaintiffs. One witness had said they were finished in November, another said December. He saw no reason to doubt the statement that they were ready, at any rate, before the end of the year, and it seemed to him that reasonable dispatch had been exercised—it might not be the strict limit of the firm's capacity, but it was enough. There was no evidence before him as to the question of quality, so he need not go into that. With regard to the other objection, he found as a fact that there was no unreasonable delay in regard to the 495 shells. There had been a great deal of evidence given as to the defendant objecting to the delay, and it had been suggested that there was a second contract entered into, where the parties agreed to rescind the first and enter into the relation of principal and agent. Defendant said he could have paid for the shells originally, if he had been asked. Plaintiffs said that they repeatedly tried to get their money, and that they pressed for payment, which was supported by the defendant's evidence. Matters went on for some time, and then the plaintiffs employed an English-speaking friend to get the money. The defence had suggested that he was interested because he was a creditor of the plaintiffs. But

it had been shown that instead of keeping the \$2,000 for his own satisfaction, he only retained \$125, and handed over the rest to the plaintiffs. Then there was the letter of the 28th June, given by the defendant to this man, Chan Yu Fai. It was clear to his Lordship's mind that that letter was written by the defendant after he had got possession of the shells, and so altered the plaintiffs' position. It did not seem to him that there was any agreement as to agency, or any understanding whatever that the shells should be delivered otherwise than under the original contract, and that was the important part of the case. Why the defendant should have represented that he was acting as agent was not clear, but his Lordship had no doubt that the plaintiffs only gave up the shells on the understanding that they were to get \$2,000 on account. The contract, he found, was one of sale, and not one of agency. There was no unreasonable delay in making the shells; they were ready two months before the defendant saw them, or made any objection to taking them. The plaintiffs made the 495 and then they got on unless they got paid, and when they found they could not by hook or by crook, they determined to make the best of it, and delivered them up on payment of \$2,000. That was clear, from the receipt Chan Yu Fai gave to Mr. Pitman—"Received the sum of two thousand dollars on account of the Hip Tye Loong, to account of shells." There was no allusion to the relations of principal and agent. He found that it was a good contract of sale, carried out by the plaintiffs to the extent of 495 shells, and that that they were entitled to be paid. They had got \$2,000. The counter-claim rested on an agreement as to agency which they had not made, and which they had not intended to make. It was generally believed that the Bill will be abandoned.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

The following items are taken from our Sydney exchanges received by the China Navigation Co.'s steamers *Changsha* and *Chingtu*—LONDON, July 20th.
Mr. Jefferson Davis, formerly President of the Confederate States of America, has denied the statement that Mrs. Maybrick, who stands committed for trial for the murder by poisoning of her husband at Liverpool, is any relative of his. The opposition to the Western Australian Enabling Bill, having for its object the granting of Constitutional Government to that colony, and now before the House of Lords, is increasing. The Government is being urged by large numbers of the Tory party not to proceed with it any further. It is generally believed that the Bill will be abandoned.JULY 21st.
The Grand Dowager Empress of Germany (Augusta), the widow of the late Emperor William I., and grandmother of the present Emperor, has, it is reported, embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and been received into the church. The Empress Augusta is 78 years of age.

During his speech at Edinburgh, in acknowledging the honor done him in the presentation of the freedom of the city, Mr. Parnell said that he had known the books of the Loyal League would be withheld, he would never have appeared before the commission. He wanted to know from whence the funds came to procure the letters about which there has been so much discussion, and, please God, he would find out. For should the present Government refuse the information he asked for, another Government without the same motive of concealment would grant it. The Lord Provost and the minority of the City Council were absent during the ceremony of presenting Mr. Parnell with the freedom of the city.

General Boulanger, Comte Dillon, and M. Henri Rochefort have issued a manifesto, in which they charge the French Ministers with peculation. Eighty thousand Russian troops are being massed at Tiflis and at Erivan, two strategic points on the Russo-Turkish frontier. This movement on the part of Russia is causing the Porte to be uneasy.

The *Lufta*, barque, 67 tons, outward bound from London to Hobart, came into collision in the Channel with the *Boudevin*. The latter vessel sank shortly after the collision. The *Lufta* put into Portsmouth, as she had received some slight damage.

It is reported that Major Le Caron, the British spy, who gave sensational evidence before the Parnell Commission, regarding the operations of the dynamite organisation in America, and who was believed to

Victoria were granted to Ireland, there would be no more cases of imprisonment for political offences.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal eulogises the patriotism of Sir Charles Duffy.

July 27th.

The bulk of the crops in South Russia has been ruined by intense heat which has prevailed throughout the country of late.

July 29th.

The southern portion of Hungary has been visited by a disastrous cyclone, which has caused serious loss of life and damage to property. Twenty-one villages, situated on the banks of the River Danube, and a large number of houses and churches were swept away.

A ferry-boat at Pesh, which was crowded with passengers at the time, was also carried away. Hundreds of persons lost their lives by drowning.

Monsieur Clement, Metropolitan of Bulgaria, has been summoned to answer a charge of using seditious language in the pulpit. He, however, refuses to appear.

Sir Saul Samuel has requested Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, to confer Australian aboriginal names upon a vessel designed for the Australian Auxiliary Squadron. It is probable that this request will be acceded to by the Imperial authorities.

The naval authorities of the United States in Behring Strait have caused to be seized the *Black Diamond*, a Canadian vessel, for trespassing upon the seal-fishing grounds alleged to belong to the United States.

July 30th.

The Shah of Persia has arrived in Paris.

The Trust Funds Investment Bill has been passed by the House of Commons.

Dr. C. K. D. Tanner, M.P. for Mid-Cork, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour, for spitting at the public.

The new shares issued to the public by the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank have been subscribed, enabling the bank to place a sum of £50,000 to the reserve fund.

It has been decided to open a branch of the bank in Brisbane.

It is rumoured that the Hon. Henry Arthur Cadogan, Viscount Chelsea, is affianced to her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, second daughter of the Prince of Wales.

The *Wiener Tagblatt*, a Vienna journal, and the Berlin newspaper, *Algemeine Zeitung*, state that France and Russia have concluded a formal defensive alliance on the model of that existing between Austria and Germany.

In the House of Commons last night, a division was taken upon the amendment of Mr. John Morley, M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, opposing the Royal allowances, unless an agreement be come to that no further applications be made to Parliament for grants to the Royal family.

The amendment was rejected by 355 to 134.

Mr. Chamberlain accused the opponents of the Royal grants with being the Nihilists of English politics.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Salisbury, speaking on the present aspect of affairs in Europe, admitted that the attitude of Russia in the Balkans was "very correct," and that her policy was pacific. He commented upon the symptoms of stability and progress in Bulgaria.

Belgium has passed a vote of ten million francs towards the completion of the Congo railway.

It is publicly stated that the debts of the Prince of Wales amount to £500,000, the Rothschilds, Sassoon, and Mackenzie being his largest creditors.

July 31st.

Two Australian horses—Hon. Jas. White's two favourites for the English Derby of 1890, Kirkham and Narellan, with Plutarch and Mr. Cooper's Lady Betty—have arrived in good condition.

Lord Harris arrives the next Australian cricket eleven to ascertain, before leaving for England, whether the counties will be prepared to play them.

The truth of the reports that a defensive alliance had been concluded between France and Russia is denied at St. Petersburg.

Ten Russian men-of-war have assembled at Corea. There is much tension with China over the question of the occupation of Deer Island, off the Korean coast.

The Emperor William of Germany has sailed in the Imperial yacht *Hohenzollern* for Spitzhead. He is escorted by several German ironclads.

In a speech at Birmingham, which town he has visited, Lord Randolph Churchill maintained that generous concessions in the direction of popular local government should be made to Ireland; there should be greater decentralisation, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland should welcome the overtures of prominent Nationalists. If local bodies offered adequate security, Great Britain should advance a hundred millions to-day for the relief of the landowners.

Lord Randolph Churchill promised to stand for Birmingham at the next general election, if requested to do so.

Sir William Robinson, Acting Governor of Victoria, and lately Governor of South Australia, has been appointed to the position of Governor of Mauritius.

August 2nd.

The *Standard*, in an article published to-day, states that the present firmness of the copper market, is partly due to persistent statements that the French copper syndicate has been patched up on a new basis, and the Tharvis Company (North America) is clearly outside the ring if it exports any copper.

August 3rd.

A syndicate, the object of which is to explore and acquire land in New Guinea, has been registered with a capital of £25,000. The first subscribers are Lord Richard Grosvenor (son of the Marquis of Sligo), Lord Gifford, Alderman John Renals (London), and Mr. T. C. Kerry, the explorer.

August 4th.

While Searle and Matteson were rowing on the Thames yesterday, two lads fell into the river in the vicinity of the scullers, and at once sank. Both scullers dived after them several times, but were unable to rescue the unfortunate boys, who were drowned.

News has been received to the effect that the Canadian fishing vessel, *Black Diamond*, which was seized by the United States authorities in Behring Sea, has succeeded in making good her escape from the Americans, and has arrived at Victoria, Vancouver Island. She has an American official on board.

Replying to Mr. W. A. M'Arthur, M.P. for St. Austell, in the House of Commons, Baron Henry de Worms, Political Secretary to the Colonial Office, stated that the Government had decided that they would not be justified in recommending the Queen to exercise her power of disallowance. In regard to the Western Australian Pearl Fisheries Act.

A report received from Ottawa, the Canadian capital, asserts that a British squadron is under orders to proceed to Behring Sea to protect British-American interests there, and to examine the "course pursued by the United States authorities."

The armoured vessels *Invincible* and *Black Prince* came into collision off Spithead on the occasion of the naval review, in honour of the visit of the German Emperor. As the result of the collision the *Black Prince* was disabled.

August 7th.

The *Black Prince* has rejoined the fleet and will take part in the manoeuvres.

Seven British men-of-war and two torpedo boats have left Esquimaux for Behring Sea.

A general impression prevails in Paris that the manifesto issued by General Boulanger disproves the charges of embezzlement and treason preferred against him.

It is reported that Sir George Grenfell has discovered documents in the possession of the dervishes, proving that a number of Egyptian officials, and many residents of Cairo were guilty of treason in connection with the rising in the Sudan.

Greece has sent a formal note to the Powers threatening to interfere in the affairs of Crete, unless order is restored in the island. The Greek fleet has been ordered to be in readiness to sail for Crete.

The trial of Martin Burke, and the other men accused of complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin, in Chicago, has been fixed for the 26th instant.

AUCKLAND, August 7th.

A private cablegram received by the president of the San Francisco Insurance Union reports that a large fire occurred at Spokane Falls, in Washington territory. The damage is estimated at six millions sterling.

SYDNEY, August 7th.

A caucus of the Legislative Council has accepted the new Payment of Members Bill, which omits the retrospective clauses which were objected to.

A relief fund has been started for the assistance of the natives in the island of Samoa, who are stated to be in a starving condition.

August 8th.

Admiral Fairfax, of the Australian Squadron, has been appointed second Lord of the Admiralty, and he returns to England shortly.

In the Legislative Council it was proposed to amend the address to the Queen, providing for the reservation of Australia for British and Australian subjects exclusively.

August 15th.

A new weekly publication has been started under the title of "The Dead Bird." The Postmaster-General has prohibited its passage through the Post Office, owing to the obscene nature of its contents, and for the same reason it will probably be suppressed.

The Rev. Tenison Woods is very dangerously ill.

LONDON, August 15th.

The American Government apologises for the action recently taken by a United States warship in Behring Sea, in taking possession of the Canadian fishing schooner *Black Diamond*, inquiry having shown that there was no justification for such a proceeding. American and British warships have been dispatched to the locality to repress any outbreak between the fishermen, the incident having occasioned much bitterness of feeling.

The defeat of the Dervishes by the combined Egyptian and British troops, under the command of Gen. Grenfell has called forth strong expressions of satisfaction throughout England. The House of Lords has carried a motion congratulating the General upon the skillful and energetic manner in which he has conducted the campaign, his decisive victory having nipped in the bud a movement, which would probably have developed into a serious revolution.

Great feeling is being displayed in Liverpool, and other parts of the United Kingdom respecting the sentence of death pronounced upon Mrs. Maybrick for the alleged poisoning of her husband, the general impression being that the contradictory nature of the evidence makes the question of the woman's guilt too doubtful to justify the carrying out of the extreme penalty. Some experts deny that Maybrick's death was due to poison. Strenuous efforts are being made to obtain a reprieve, and petitions having that object are being numerously signed.

The Shah of Persia has taken his departure from England, and proceeds homeward.

Searle, the Australian sculler, has been compelled to temporarily cease training in consequence of a bad abrasion on the jaw, but he has now recovered and appears none the worse for the mishap.

O'Connor continues to do steady hard work, and promises to be in a pink of condition upon the day fixed for the convincing struggle.

Hanlan, in the course of an interview with his opinion regarding the forthcoming contest, speak in admiring terms of both the competitors. He thinks that O'Connor is just about fast enough to beat Searle, but admits that the result of the race is very doubtful, for whilst the former is perhaps slightly the better of the two in speed and dash, Searle possesses unrivalled and wonderful staying powers. On one point the ex-champion spoke with confidence, viz., that the winner of the forthcoming contest will be the undoubted sculling champion of the world, and that the result will set at rest the vexed question of supremacy for some considerable time to come.

The House of Lords has just decided that the income tax will only affect that portion of colonial incomes actually remitted to England.

News has been again received of Stanley and Emin Pasha, who when last heard of, were stated to be making their way from the lake region towards the eastern coast. The present intelligence is to the effect that the party, consisting of a thousand men, besides many women and children, are within measurable distance of Zanzibar, their arrival at which place is daily looked for.

Lord Charles Scott assumes the command of the squadron on the Australian station in lieu of Admiral Fairfax, who has been promoted to be one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

The Austrian Emperor is now visiting Berlin. He was received with tremendous enthusiasm.

The British and Australian Mining Trust, with a capital of half a million, promoted by Miss Cornwell with the object of bringing likely Australian mining properties before the notice of the British public, has been placed upon the market.

Mr. Chamberlain states that the Unionists will introduce an Irish policy which they believe will meet all the requirements of the case and tend to promote peace and prosperity. Its main features will be the increase of peasant proprietors by subdividing the landed estates, and the introduction of a measure which will be virtually a copy of the existing English Local Government Bill.

Matthew Dawson, the eminent English trainer, who has been engaged to take charge of the colts sent to England by the Hon. James White, expresses great admiration of their appearance, and is of opinion they will give a good account of themselves. The colts are now located at Newmarket, and will shortly be put into training.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is the most valuable remedy for Consumption, Scrophula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Cough, and Bronchitis that has ever been produced. It is very palatable; it is very fattening and strengthening. It will ease at once the most violent cough and will give both comfort and strength to the sufferer. It possesses the combined virtues of these popular remedies in their fullest form. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—(1491)

August 16th.

While Searle and Matteson were rowing on the Thames yesterday, two lads fell into the river in the vicinity of the scullers, and at once sank. Both scullers dived after them several times, but were unable to rescue the unfortunate boys, who were drowned.

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Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIPHONG,"

Captain Harris, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1063]

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamship

"HONG BENG,"

Captain R. Jones, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 30th August, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUN FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1062]

STEAM TO STRAITS, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"GVALIOR,"

will leave for the above places, on THURSDAY, the 1st September, at Noon.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1061]

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, ADEN, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

M/S. CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MANILA, SINGAPORE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND HONOLULU.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

"ROHILLA," Captain M. de Horne, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, direct via COLOMBO, and SUEZ CANAL, calling at MARSEILLE, and usual Ports of call on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the day before sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1060]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 5%, being \$5.75 per Share for the Six Months ended 30th June, 1889, declared at the Ordinary Half Yearly Meeting held on the 26th instant, will be payable at the Premises of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after THURSDAY, the 29th instant, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, No. 14, Praya Central.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1064]

TO BROKERS AND OTHERS.

THREE ROOMS TO BE LET in VICTORIA BUILDINGS, on Ground Floor, and with separate entrances, at \$45 a month each.

Apply to ARTHUR B. RODYK, 2, D'Almeida Street.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1065]

THE SHAMPOEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 2, D'Almeida Street, on the 17th day of September next, at Noon.

By Order of the Directors, J. A. BARRETTO, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1066]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Messrs. C. G. IEU, J. ROSSELET, and J. MULLER in our Hongkong Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. G. GIRAUT ASSUMED CHARGE on the 1st instant, and will continue under the Style of GUIEU FRERES.

C. G. IEU, J. ROSSELET, and J. MULLER respectfully thank their Customers and the Public for their kind patronage, and hope that their successors will meet with the same encouraging support.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1067]

FOR SALE.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE (PEAK).

"WELLBURN" on R. L. No. 57, has a splendid view; it is built of Peak throughout, and has a concrete Tennis Court, Gas laid down.

For full particulars, apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1068]

TO LET.

THE TOP FLOOR of the premises in ICE HOUSE LANE belonging to the Hongkong Ice Co., Limited, suitable for Offices.—Possession on 1st October, next.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

FOR THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, A CAPABLE SHORT HAND REWRITER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader. Apply, with full particulars, to

THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph, Hongkong, 31st July, 1889.

REMOVAL.

MRS. BOHM'S PRIVATE BOARDING RESIDENCE has been REMOVED to No. 3, Queen's Road Central, opposite TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1889. [1352]

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced business as a SHARE & PROPERTY BROKER & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

A. MARQUIS, V. Hongkong, 31st August, 1889. [1353]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

SALE OF LEASEHOLD LOTS OF LAND WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT, SHAMEN (CANTON), ON

WEDNESDAY, the 6th November, 1889, at 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

THE LOTS OF LAND Nos. 1, 2, 1 to 6, 7, 8, and 10 to 23, which form the French Concession of SHAMEN (Canton) shall be leased for the term of Ninety-nine Years by Public Auction, under the following conditions:—

I.—With a view to acquire the right to appear as a bidder in the sale by auction every party having interest therein shall forward a request in writing to the French Consul at Canton signifying therein that he has taken cognizance of the sale and that he binds himself to observe and perform the said conditions.

II.—The deeds shall consist of extracts of the respective reports of the auction, and these deeds, in which shall be vested the rights of the purchaser, shall be delivered to the purchaser concerned upon payment of the purchase money and of the fees which shall be claimed by the French Consulate.

III.—The purchaser shall bind himself to erect, within the limit of two years from the time of his entrance into possession, on the site of the lot purchased by him, either godowns or dwelling houses, or any other buildings whatsoever in accordance with actual possession.

IV.—The purchaser shall, during the said term above mentioned, have the option to assign, sublet or transfer the said lot or any part thereof to any person irrespective of French or other nationality, but he shall not will, during the said term, assign, sublet or transfer the said premises or any part thereof unto any native of China, and such assignment sub-lease or transfer, in order that they should be valid, shall be agreed to in a deed duly drawn up at the French Consulate and transcribed in the register "ad hoc" kept in the said Consulate.

V.—It shall be expressly agreed that, if the rent due to the Chinese Government or any taxes, rates and duties whatever shall be unpaid for thirty days after formal demand shall have been made for such payment, or in the event of the purchaser failing to perform or observe any of the terms or conditions of sale, it shall be lawful for the French Consul by right to cancel and annul the interest, right, title and claim of the said lease, and the lessee, when the lease shall have been cancelled and annulled for any reason whatsoever, shall be obliged to vacate any buildings which shall have been erected by him and to forfeit any improvements he shall have carried out without any right to any claim for compensation.

VI.—The lessee shall engage to pay, in addition to the purchase money, yearly to the French Consul or to any one appointed by the said Consul:—1° the sum of 1,500 cash per mow due to the Chinese Government; 2° all taxes, rates and duties which shall hereafter be fixed and charged by the French Municipal Council.

VII.—The lessee shall agree to obey all such regulations and bye-laws as shall be made or sanctioned for the peace, order and good government of the French Concession in Shamien, and the purchasers of foreign nationalities shall sign before their respective Consul or their representative a declaration by which they shall agree to observe and perform the regulations and bye-laws.

VIII.—No person shall be deemed a purchaser or lessee definitely, should his solvency not be sufficiently established to the satisfaction of the French Consulate, unless he shall give substantial guarantee either at the time of the purchase or within 24 hours thereof after a demand which shall be put on record in the official report of the auction, shall have been made to him, and any offer made by any insolvent person shall be considered null and void, and the next bid shall be held valid in the same way as if no higher bid had been made.

C. IMBULT HUAT, Consul for France, Canton, August 17th, 1889. [1035]

NOW READY.

PRICE.....FIFTY CENTS.

THE LAW OF STORM IN THE EASTERN SEAS, by W. DOBERCK, GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER.

MAY BE PROCURED AT Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong, Lane, Crawford & Co., G. Falconer & Co., C. J. Gaupp & Co., F. Blackhead & Co., Heermann, Herbst & Co., More & Seimund, MacEwen, Fricke & Co., Mr. W. Brewer, The Hongkong Telegraph Office, Messrs. Quetch & Co., Swatow, Mr. N. Moale, Amoy, Messrs. Hodge & Co., Fookchow, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama, Hongkong, 20th September, 1889.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

LOANS made on MORTGAGE ON LAND, BUILDINGS, &c. PROPERTIES bought and sold. ESTATES MANAGED and all kinds of LAND AGENCY and COMMISSION business conducted.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Shanghai, 19th July, 1889. [1358]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL.....2,500,000. RESERVE FUND.....1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq., J. S. MOSES, Esq., S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq., G. E. NOBLE, Esq., LEE SING, Esq., POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS. THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings. Properties purchased and sold. Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central. A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [1359]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—175 per cent. premium ex. div. buyers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.
 China Tobacco Insurance Company—\$81 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Fls. 330 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Fls. 100 per share.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Fls. 150, per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$385 per share, sellers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$241 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—72 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.—\$41 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—137 per share.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$115 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$210 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.
 Indo-China Navigation Company, Limited—10 per cent. div. sellers.
 Hongkong Steamship Company—\$83 per share, sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$266 per share, ex. div. sellers.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$100 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$105 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rone Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$150 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.
 Punong and Sanghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$24 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Kwongwhat and Godown Company—\$168 per share, buyers.
 Tongking Coal Mining Co.—\$550 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Limited—21 per cent. prem., sellers.
 The East Asiatic Company, Limited—\$50 per share, sellers.
 The Sonkei Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, buyers.
 Crickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nominal.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par, nominal.
 The China Irons Co., Ltd.—\$48 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$81 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$135 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share, sellers.
 Gen. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$28 per share, buyers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$53 per share, buyers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, buyers.
 The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.
 The Jebeu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share, sellers.
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$44 per share, buyers.
 The Shamen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/01
 Bank Bill, on demand 3/08
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/01
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/11
 Credits at 4 months' sight 3/11
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/11

ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 3/01
 Bank Bill, on demand 3/08
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/01
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/11
 Credits at 4 months' sight 3/11
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/11

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 72
 Private, 30 days' sight 73

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

OLD MALWA, per picul \$600
 (Allowance, Tails 80).
 NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest \$517
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest \$520
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$527
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$527
 NEW DENARES, (without choice) per chest \$521
 NEW DENARES, (bottom) per chest \$510
 NEW DENARES, (best quality) per picul \$550
 OLD DENARES, (best quality) per picul \$500
 OLD DENARES, (second quality) per picul \$475

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Calcutta*, with the French mail of 26th ult., left Saigon on the 25th instant at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 28th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgia*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 3rd inst., left Yokohama on the 22nd instant, and is due here on the 28th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
 The steamer *Ararat* Apar, left Calcutta for this port on the morning of the 16th instant, and is expected here on the 1st proximo.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
 The Canadian Pacific steamer *Batavia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 9th instant for Yokohama and Hongkong.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Augusta*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the afternoon of the 23rd instant for Yokohama and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Borinda*, left Singapore on the 21st instant, and is expected here on the 27th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Khiva*, left Bombay on the 21st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 5th proximo.

The 'Glen' line steamer *Glenyle*, from London, left Singapore on the morning of the 24th instant, and is expected here on the 30th.

The D. D. R. steamer *Lydia*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 23rd instant, and is due here on the 30th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Titan*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 25th instant, and is due here on the 31st.

The steamer *Gau Guan Sia*, from London, left Singapore on the 26th instant, and is due here on the 1st proximo.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

| Today. | 26th August, 1889. | 27th August, 1889. |
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| Barometer—4 p.m. 29.72 | Barometer—4 p.m. 29.72 | Barometer—4 p.m. 29.72 |
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| Thermometer—8 a.m. 78 | Thermometer—8 a.m. 78 | Thermometer—8 a.m. 78 |
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